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27/01/2004 (27 January 2004)	60/539,670	United States Of Ame

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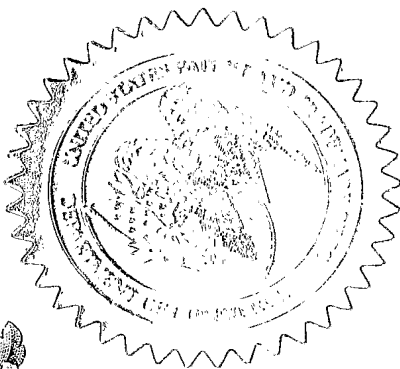**United States Patent and Trademark Office**

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APPLICATION NUMBER: *60/539,670*
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PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR PATENT COVER SHEET
This is a request for filing a PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR PATENT under 37 CFR 1.53(c).

INVENTOR(S)

Given Name (first and middle [if any])	Family Name or Surname	Residence (City and either State or Foreign Country)
David	WHITE	7 Maskew Close, Chickerell, Weymouth, Dorset, UK

[ ] *Additional inventors are being named on the ____ separately numbered sheets attached hereto*

TITLE OF THE INVENTION (280 characters max)
TIMELINE PROTECTION

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS
Direct all correspondence to:

[ ] Customer Number [   ] ——→ | *Place Customer Number Bar Code Label here* |

OR

Type Customer Number here

[X] Firm *or* Individual Name — L. Friedman, WELSH & KATZ, LTD.

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ENCLOSED APPLICATION PARTS (check all that apply)

[X] Specification   *Number of Pages*   **20**   [ ] CD(s), Number [   ]

[X] Drawing(s)   *Number of Sheets*   **2**   [ ] Other (specify) [   ]

[X] Application Data Sheet, See 37 CFR 1.76

METHOD OF PAYMENT OF FILING FEES FOR THIS PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR PATENT (check one)

FILING FEE AMOUNT ($)

[X] A check or money order is enclosed to cover the filing fees

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The invention was made by an agency of the United States Government or under a contract with an agency of the United States Government.

[X] No.

[ ] Yes, the name of the U.S. Government agency and the Government contract number are: _____

Respectfully submitted,

| Date | 1/27/04 |

SIGNATURE — *[signature]*

REGISTRATION NO. | **37,135** |
(if appropriate)

TYPED or PRINTED NAME   **L. Friedman**

Docket Number: | **7251/91387** |

TELEPHONE   **312-655-1500**

USE ONLY FOR FILING A PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR PATENT

FEE TRANSMITTAL
for FY 2004

Effective 10/01/2003. Patent fees are subject to annual revision.

☐ Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT	($)	$160.00

Complete if Known

Application Number	
Filing Date	27 January 2004
First Named Inventor	WHITE, David
Examiner Name	
Art Unit	
Attorney Docket No.	7251/91387

METHOD OF PAYMENT (check all that apply)

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Deposit Account Number	23-0920
Deposit Account Name	Welsh & Katz, Ltd.

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FEE CALCULATION

1. BASIC FILING FEE

Large Entity		Small Entity			
Fee Code	Fee ($)	Fee Code	Fee ($)	Fee Description	Fee Paid
1001	770	2001	385	Utility filing fee	
1002	340	2002	170	Design filing fee	
1003	530	2003	265	Plant filing fee	
1004	770	2004	385	Reissue filing fee	
1005	160	2005	80	Provisional filing fee	160.00

SUBTOTAL (1) ($) $160.00

2. EXTRA CLAIM FEES FOR UTILITY AND

	Extra Claims		Fee from below	Fee Paid
Total Claims	☐ -20** =	0 X		0.00
Independent Claims	☐ - 3** =	0 X		0.00
Multiple Dependent				=

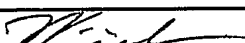| Large Entity		Small Entity		
Fee Code	Fee ($)	Fee Code	Fee ($)	Fee Description
1202	18	2202	9	Claims in excess of 20
1201	86	2201	43	Independent claims in excess of 3
1203	290	2203	145	Multiple dependent claim, if not paid
1204	86	2204	43	** Reissue independent claims over original patent
1205	18	2205	9	** Reissue claims in excess of 20 and over original patent

SUBTOTAL (2) ($) $0.00

*or number previously paid, if greater; For Reissues, see above

FEE CALCULATION (continued)

3. ADDITIONAL FEES

Large Entity		Small Entity			
Fee Code	Fee ($)	Fee Code	Fee ($)	Fee Description	Fee Paid
1051	130	2051	65	Surcharge - late filing fee or oath	
1052	50	2052	25	Surcharge - late provisional filing fee or cover sheet	
1053	130	1053	130	Non - English specification	
1812	2,520	1812	2,520	For filing a request for *ex parte* reexamination	
1804	920*	1804	920*	Requesting publication of SIR prior to Examiner action	
1805	1,840*	1805	1,840*	Requesting publication of SIR after Examiner action	
1251	110	2251	55	Extension for reply within first month	
1252	420	2252	210	Extension for reply within second month	
1253	950	2253	475	Extension for reply within third month	
1254	1,480	2254	740	Extension for reply within fourth month	
1255	2,010	2255	1,005	Extension for reply within fifth month	
1401	330	2401	165	Notice of Appeal	
1402	330	2402	165	Filing a brief in support of an appeal	
1403	290	2403	145	Request for oral hearing	
1451	1,510	1451	1,510	Petition to institute a public use proceeding	
1452	110	2452	55	Petition to revive - unavoidable	
1453	1,330	2453	665	Petition to revive - unintentional	
1501	1,330	2501	665	Utility issue fee (or reissue)	
1502	480	2502	240	Design issue fee	
1503	640	2503	320	Plant issue fee	
1460	130	1460	130	Petitions to the Commissioner	
1807	50	1807	50	Processing fee under 37 CFR § 1.17(q)	
1806	180	1806	180	Submission of Information Disclosure Statement	
8021	40	8021	40	Recording each patent assignment per property (times number of properties)	
1809	770	2809	385	Filing a submission after final rejection (37 CFR § 1.129(a))	
1810	770	2810	385	For each additional invention to be examined (37 CFR § 1.129(b))	
1801	770	2801	385	Request for Continued Examination (RCE)	
1802	900	1802	900	Request for expedited examination of a design application	

Other fee (specify) _____

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SUBTOTAL (3) ($)

SUBMITTED BY

Complete *(if applicable)*

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Signature				Date	27 January 2004

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Application Data Sheet

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Application Information

Title Line::	TIMELINE PROTECTION
Total Drawing Sheets::	2
Application Type::	Provisional
Docket Number::	7251/91387

1

Representative Information

Registration Number One::	24,003
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Registration Number Three::	28,903
Registration Number Four::	27,429
Registration Number Five::	25,060
Registration Number Six::	22,053
Registration Number Seven::	27,466
Registration Number Eight::	29,434
Registration Number Nine::	29,054
Registration Number Ten::	29,381
Registration Number Eleven::	34,044
Registration Number Twelve::	27,600
Registration Number Thirteen::	34,137
Registration Number Fourteen:	38,110
Registration Number Fifteen::	39,724
Registration Number Sixteen:	39,021
Registration Number Seventeen:	37,963
Registration Number Eighteen:	37,135
Registration Number Nineteen:	40,604
Registration Number Twenty:	37,435
Registration Number Twenty-One:	45,195
Registration Number Twenty-Two:	40,687
Registration Number Twenty Three:	41,050

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Patentee: WHITE
Title: TIMELINE PROTECTION
Serial No.:
Filing Date: 27 January 2004
Docket No. 7251/91387

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TIMELINE PROTECTION

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to audio and video encoding systems, and

5   more particularly to media timelines in video and audio encoding systems and their

use by broadcast applications.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Published PCT Patent Application WO 02/079955 of NDS Ltd., and

10   corresponding US Patent Application 10/472,286 of Shen Orr et al., the disclosures of

which are hereby incorporated herein by reference, describe a system and method for

providing variable security mechanisms for securing digital content, in which a single

security mechanism is not used for all content. Rather, at least one characteristic or

feature of the security mechanism is varied between units, instances or categories of

15   content. Hence, even if unauthorized access is gained to a single unit of content, the

overall integrity and security of the system for content distribution is not

compromised. Security is preferably provided through a general mechanism, which is

then varied in order to provide variable, dissimilar security schemes for different

types of content.

20   The following standards are also believed to be of relevance to the

present invention:

ETSI TS 102 822-3 Broadcast and On-line Services: Search,

select, and Rightful Use of Content on Personal Storage Systems ("TV-Anytime

Phase 1"); Part 3: Metadata.

25   ISO/IEC 13818-6 Information Technology Generic Coding of

Moving Pictures and Associated Audio Information Part 6: Extensions for Digital

Storage Media Command and Control.

The disclosures of all references mentioned above and throughout the

present specification, as well as the disclosures of all references mentioned in those

30   references, are hereby incorporated herein by reference.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The term "timeline" is used throughout the present specification and claims to refer to a record of the progression of time from a start of content within a stream of audio / visual data. Metadata and interactive applications can be authored

5 to have specific events occur at specific points of a timeline, thereby synchronizing the metadata and interactive applications to the content. In order to maintain synchronization of metadata or of an interactive application, the timeline for the content needs to pause during advertisement breaks.

However, having a timeline that comprises pauses for advertisement

10 breaks may reveal where advertisement breaks occur in programs. If a Personal Video Recorder (PVR) can determine where an advertisement break is, then the PVR is able to automatically skip the advertisements. Skipping of advertisements puts income to broadcasters from advertisers at risk.

The present invention, in preferred embodiments thereof, provides a

15 method for protecting a timeline so that only authorized devices or applications can access the timeline. The method described can be used to protect platforms without a conditional access system. For example, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, a terrestrial broadcaster, utilizing the present invention, may securely broadcast, without conditional access protection, a channel that is ordinarily broadcast

20 with conditional access protection by a satellite broadcaster. The terrestrial broadcaster may broadcast the channel without conditional access protection since the timeline associated with content on the channel is encrypted.

The inventor of the present invention believes that there might be moves to reject Normal Play Time (NPT) as the timeline format to use for

25 segmentation information. One possible solution involves timecode delivered in a Packetized Elementary Stream (PES) stream.

The present invention, in preferred embodiments thereof, is based on using a timeline delivered as video timecode; a timecode is a time reference in hours, minutes, seconds, and frames, used to identify a frame. The details of timecode

30 expression are described below, with reference to Appendix A. The timeline can be adapted to work with a system based on defining an offset, for example an offset from

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the MPEG system time clock (STC) such as normal play time (NPT) (refer to ISO/IEC 13818-6) or an offset from a video timecode.

A timeline delivered as video timecode has a constant stream of timecode (a frame count, for example) closely tied to the video, possibly delivered in
5   the adaptation field of packets or as a separate media stream (such as audio or video) with a Presentation Time Stamp (PTS) for each timecode value. This type of timeline, a preferred implementation of which is described below, is easier to use in a PVR than is NPT.

Timeline values are encrypted using an encryption key. The timeline
10   values can then be decrypted by a trusted device or application.

The use of trusted applications is preferred because using trusted devices is not always possible; for example, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, use of trusted devices is not generally possible in a horizontal market. Furthermore, the producer of the content and of the application is the party most
15   interested in protecting the timeline, while manufacturers are arguably the ones most interested in opening up the timeline. In preferred embodiments of the present invention, a trusted application can have an embedded decryption key and a decryption algorithm. Moving the location of the key data and changing the algorithm would provide a moving target for receiver manufacturers wishing to
20   implement advertisement skipping.

An implication of the present invention is that the application would manage monitoring the timeline and triggering of stream events. Reducing the frequency of timecode samples and using interpolation to fill in gaps can reduce additional processing overhead. Also, the encryption used does not need to be
25   extremely secure in itself; the security comes more from moving the location of the key data and changing the algorithm. A preferred example of appropriate techniques for moving the location of the key data and changing the algorithm is found in Published PCT Patent Application WO 02/079955 of NDS Ltd., and corresponding US Patent Application 10/472,286 of Shen Orr et al., referred to above and
30   incorporated herein by reference. Also, the inventors of the present invention believe that ad-skipping is not a feature that people or organizations would put endless

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resources into if encryption were used, because the value of skipping advertisements is low compared to the value of the content itself.

In certain preferred embodiments of the present invention, it is the responsibility of a receiver to pass an encrypted timecode value to the application at the time indicated by the PTS for the timecode value. The receiver cannot determine when a timeline pauses or restarts, or when stream events occur. Therefore the receiver cannot work out where advertisements are from the timeline.

There is thus provided in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention a timecode generation method including receiving an encryption key and an implemented encryption method, for each one of a plurality of frames, receiving a timecode and an associated presentation time stamp (PTS) associated with the one frame, for each one of the plurality of frames, encrypting the timecode associated with the one frame using the encryption key and the implemented encryption method, thereby producing a plurality of encrypted timecodes, and at a time associated with the associated PTS associated with the one frame, outputting a packetized elementary stream (PES) including the plurality of encrypted timecodes.

There is also provided in accordance with another preferred embodiment of the present invention a timecode generation method including receiving an encryption key and an implemented encryption method, for each one of a plurality of frames, receiving a timecode and an associated decoding time stamp (DTS) associated with the one frame, the DTS occurring in advance of a presentation time stamp (PTS) associated with the one frame, for each one of the plurality of frames, encrypting the timecode associated with the one frame using the encryption key and the implemented encryption method, thereby producing a plurality of encrypted timecodes, and at a time associated with the associated DTS associated with the one frame, outputting a packetized elementary stream (PES) including the plurality of encrypted timecodes, the PES including the plurality of encrypted timecodes not being effective until a time associated with the PTS associated with the one frame.

There is also provided in accordance with still another preferred embodiment of the present invention a timecode generator including a first input unit operative to receive an encryption key and an implemented encryption method, a

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second input unit operative to receive a timecode and an associated presentation time stamp (PTS) for each one of a plurality of frames, an encryptor operative to encrypt the timecode for each one of the plurality of frames, using the encryption key and the implemented encryption method, thereby producing a plurality of encrypted

5   timecodes, and a packetized elementary stream (PES) outputter operative to receive a plurality of encrypted timecodes and, at a time associated with the associated presentation time stamp (PTS) associated with the one frame, to output a PES including the plurality of encrypted timecodes.

There is also provided in accordance with another preferred

10   embodiment of the present invention a timecode use method including receiving an application file including a decryption key and an implemented decryption method, receiving a packetized elementary stream (PES) including a plurality of encrypted timecodes, each of the plurality of timecodes being associated with a presentation time stamp (PTS), and running the application file, the running including:

15   performing the following when a system time clock (STC) value equals a PTS value associated with at least one of the plurality of encrypted timecodes:

decrypting the encrypted timecode associated with the PTS value using the decryption key and the implemented encryption method, thereby

20   producing a decrypted timecode.

There is also provided in accordance with still another preferred embodiment of the present invention a timecode use method including receiving an application file including a decryption key and an implemented decryption method, receiving a packetized elementary stream (PES) including a plurality of encrypted

25   timecodes, each of the plurality of encrypted timecodes being associated with a decoding time stamp (DTS), at least one of the plurality of encrypted timecodes requiring that a display be updated at one of a plurality of presentation time stamps (PTS), running the application file, the running including:

performing the following when a system time clock (STC) value

30   equals a DTS value associated with at least one of the plurality of encrypted timecodes:

5

decrypting the encrypted timecode associated with the DTS value using the decryption key and the implemented encryption method, thereby producing a decrypted timecode, and updating the display at the one of the plurality of PTSs.

5   There is also provided in accordance with another preferred embodiment of the present invention a timecode handler including a first input unit operative to receive at least one application file including a decryption key and an implemented encryption method, a second input unit operative to receive a packetized elementary stream (PES) including a plurality of encrypted timecodes, each of the

10   plurality of encrypted timecodes being associated with a presentation time stamp (PTS), and a decryptor receiving each of the plurality of encrypted timecodes and operative to decrypt each of the plurality of encrypted timecodes using the decryption key and the implemented encryption method when a system time clock (STC) value equals a PTS value associated with each of the plurality of encrypted timecodes.

15   There is also provided in accordance with still another preferred embodiment of the present invention a method for timeline protection including receiving, at a timecode generator, an encryption key and an implemented encryption method, for each one of a plurality of frames, receiving, at the timecode generator, a timecode and an associated presentation time stamp (PTS) associated with the one

20   frame, for each one of the plurality of frames, encrypting, at the timecode generator, the timecode associated with the one frame using the encryption key and the implemented encryption method, thereby producing a plurality of encrypted timecodes, at a time associated with the associated presentation time stamp (PTS) associated with the one frame, outputting a packetized elementary stream (PES)

25   including the plurality of encrypted timecodes, receiving, at a timecode handler, an application file including a decryption key and an implemented decryption method, receiving, at the timecode handler, the PES including a plurality of encrypted timecodes, each of the plurality of timecodes being associated with a presentation time stamp (PTS), and running the application file, the running including:

30   at the application file, performing the following when a system time clock (STC) value equals a PTS value associated with at least one of the plurality of encrypted timecodes:

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decrypting the encrypted timecode associated with the PTS value using the decryption key and the implemented encryption method, thereby producing a decrypted timecode.

There is also provided in accordance with another preferred
5   embodiment of the present invention a system for timeline protection including a timecode generator including:

a timecode generator first input unit operative to receive an encryption key and an implemented encryption method, a timecode generator second input unit operative to receive a timecode and an associated presentation time stamp
10   (PTS) for each one of a plurality of frames, a timecode generator encryptor operative to encrypt the timecode for each one of the plurality of frames, using the encryption key and the implemented encryption method, thereby producing a plurality of encrypted timecodes, a timecode generator packetized elementary stream (PES) outputter operative to receive a plurality of encrypted timecodes and, at a time
15   associated with the associated presentation time stamp (PTS) associated with the one frame, to output a PES including the plurality of encrypted timecodes, and a timecode handler including:

a timecode handler first input unit operative to receive at least one application file including a decryption key and an implemented decryption
20   method, a timecode handler second input unit active to receive the PES including a plurality of encrypted timecodes, each of the plurality of encrypted timecodes being associated with a presentation time stamp (PTS), and a timecode handler decryptor receiving each of the plurality of encrypted timecodes and operative to decrypt each of the plurality of encrypted timecodes using the decryption key and the implemented
25   encryption method when a system time clock (STC) value equals a PTS value associated with each of the plurality of encrypted timecodes.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS AND APPENDICES

The present invention will be understood and appreciated more fully from the following detailed description, taken in conjunction with the drawings in which:

5   Fig. 1 is a simplified partly pictorial partly block diagram illustration of a system for timecode protection, constructed and operative in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention; and

Fig. 2 is a graphical diagram of timeline plotted against System Time Clock (STC), useful for understanding the system of Fig. 1.

10   The following Appendices may be helpful in understanding certain preferred embodiments of the present invention:

Appendix A is a tabular presentation of the format of a preferred embodiment of a timecode packet for unencrypted timecode values, and of an encryption header for delivering the timecode packet; and

15   Appendix B is a discussion of multiple timelines in the context of the system of Fig. 1.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF A PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Reference is now made to Fig. 1, which is a simplified partly pictorial partly block diagram illustration of a system for timecode protection, constructed and operative in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. In the description of Fig. 1, a preferred embodiment of the present invention is described as implemented in a broadcast headend and a broadcast receiver. The implementation described can be adapted in a number of ways. For example, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the present invention may be adapted for audio-only content or by using different methods of encryption (such as, for example, public/private encryption, symmetric encryption, or any other appropriate type of encryption).

A possible enhancement of a preferred implementation of the present invention is to use both decode time stamps (DTS) and presentation time stamps (PTS) for PES carrying timecode values. The application is passed an encrypted timecode value when STC=DTS, giving the application time to prepare for a display to be updated when the PTS occurs.

It is appreciated that the headend and the receiver preferably comprise conventional elements implemented in hardware and software. For ease of depiction, as well as in the interest of brevity, only portions of the headend or receiver relevant to the present invention are depicted or described. For example, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, conventional components used for audio encoding, A/V encryption, and so forth, are all omitted from the figures and description.

The following discussion describes various components comprised in the headend and receiver, and which are utilized in preferred embodiments of the present invention:

I. Headend

A. Application Playout

An interactive application using an encrypted timeline is preferably provided as two parts: the data files to be broadcast; and the encryption key and algorithm to use at the headend. The application playout preferably provides the application data to a carousel generator and to a timecode generator just prior to broadcast of content to which the interactive application is synchronized.

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Application code comprises a timecode-decrypting algorithm and at least one of a plurality of application files comprises a timecode-decrypting key. These parts of the interactive application are preferably obfuscated. For example, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the method and system described in Published PCT Patent Application WO 02/079955 of NDS Ltd., and corresponding US Patent Application 10/472,286 of Shen Orr et al., referred to above and incorporated herein by reference, would provide an appropriate method and system for obfuscating the parts of the interactive application.

B. Carousel Generator

The carousel generator delivers the plurality of application files in a delivery format such as the Digital Storage Media - Command and Control (DSM-CC) object carousel or data carousel.

C. Timecode Generator

The encryption key and details on an encryption algorithm are preferably provided to the timecode generator. The timecode generator also receives a feed of timing information from a video encoder, which provides the values of the timecode plus the PTS of a corresponding video frame.

The timecode generator preferably uses the encryption algorithm expected by the interactive application. Downloading a new application, which implements a different encryption algorithm, easily changes the encryption algorithm, thereby making it disadvantageous to implement receivers that can crack one specific algorithm. It is appreciated that the application is preferably broadcast by a carousel, as is well known in the art, so the application is frequently available for download.

The timecode generator creates a PES stream comprising values of timecode encrypted using the encryption algorithm and encryption key specified by the interactive application. The PES stream comprising the timecode is synchronized to a video using the PES packet structure to associate one of a plurality of PTSs with each encrypted timecode value. A specific PTS associated with an encrypted timecode value matches that of the corresponding encoded video frame from the video encoder.

10

It may not be necessary to insert a timecode value for every frame. For example, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, a PVR may use the present invention if only the encrypted timecode values for the first frames of Groups of Pictures (GOPs) is inserted.

5   The timecode generator preferably produces timecode irrespective of whether an application requires the values; otherwise, the absence of information may be sufficient to indicate where advertisements are, thereby enabling ad-skipping by PVRs and other similar devices.

D. Video Encoder

10   In addition to encoding video, the video encoder provides timecode-to-PTS information to the timecode generator. Many MPEG video encoders embed Vertical Interval Timecode (VITC) timecode in GOP headers, thereby providing timecode-to-PTS information. The timecode generator can then extract the timecode-to-PTS information from the encoded video.

15   E. Multiplexer

The multiplexer is preferably configured using standard methods known in the art to accept the new timecode elementary stream.

II. Receiver

A. Demultiplexer

20   The demultiplexer is preferably configured by software comprised in the receiver to extract the PES associated with a service as a whole from the transport stream.

The demultiplexer preferably feeds the interactive application data (comprising the decryption key) to a carousel client. The
25   demultiplexer passes the timecode elementary stream, comprising the encrypted values of timecode, to the timecode handler. The demultiplexer passes the encoded video to the video decoder.

It is appreciated that many different configurations of receiver hardware and software may be used in order to implement the demultiplexer
30   functionality.

B. Carousel Client

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The carousel client preferably retrieves interactive application code for execution by the receiver. Once running, the interactive application preferably uses the carousel client to retrieve files from a broadcast carousel. The decryption key is embedded in retrieved files so as to hide them from

5   software resident in the receiver.

C. Timecode Handler

The timecode handler is a receiver module that passes the encrypted timecode values to the interactive application when a system time clock (STC) value equals the time given by the PTS for the timecode PES packet.

10   ### D. Video Decoder

The video decoder outputs decoded video and provides STC information to the timecode handler.

E. Running Interactive Application

Executing the application code delivered by the

15   broadcast carousel preferably produces a running interactive application. The running interactive application comprises the algorithm for decoding the encrypted timecode values. The key for decrypting these values is provided in resource files for the application.

The application resource files detail which values of the

20   timecode comprise one of a plurality of synchronization points occurring in the video. The running interactive application preferably decrypts and monitors incoming timecode values. When one of the plurality of synchronization points occurs, the running interactive application preferably then updates a video display or the application's behavior in a way that is synchronous with the video.

25   If there are "gaps" in the incoming timecode, the application interpolates the intermediate values. For example, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, a timecode value may only be given for the first frame of a GOP. To perform such an interpolation requires additional triggers, which indicate to the application when intermediate frames are displayed, for the in-between

30   frames. Either the timecode handler or the video decoder preferably provides these triggers.

12

Reference is now made to Appendix A, which is a tabular presentation of the format of a preferred embodiment of a timecode packet for unencrypted timecode values, and of an encryption header for delivering the timecode packet. A basic textual syntax for timecode is HH:MM:SS:FF, where HH is hours, MM is

5   minutes, SS is seconds, and FF is frames.

The format of the timecode packet for unencrypted timecode information is given in Table 1 of Appendix A. The timecode_id field uniquely identifies a particular timeline, allowing for multiple consecutive timelines. The status field indicates if the particular timeline is running or paused.

10   The timecode packet structure is preferably encrypted using any appropriate type of encryption, as described above, into a sequence of encrypted bytes and placed in an encryption container, given in Table 2 of Appendix A. The encryption container is then inserted into a PES packet.

Reference is now made to Appendix B, which is a discussion of

15   multiple timelines in the context of the system of Fig. 1. In a broadcast environment it is necessary to distinguish between multiple timelines. For example, one timeline may be for an interactive advertisement and another timeline may be for the current program.

It is appreciated that various features of the invention which are, for

20   clarity, described in the contexts of separate embodiments may also be provided in combination in a single embodiment. Conversely, various features of the invention which are, for brevity, described in the context of a single embodiment may also be provided separately or in any suitable subcombination.

It will be appreciated by persons skilled in the art that the present

25   invention is not limited by what has been particularly shown and described hereinabove. Rather the scope of the invention is defined only by the claims which follow:

13

APPENDIX A

Table 1: Unencrypted timecode values

Syntax	Bits	Mnemonic
timecode_packet() {		
num_values	8	uimsbf
for (i=0; i<num_values; i++) {		
timecode_id	8	
hours	5	uimsbf
minutes	6	uimsbf
seconds	6	uimsbf
frames	5	uimsbf
status	2	bslsbf
}		
}		

5

Table 2: Encryption container

Syntax	Bits	Mnemonic
encryption_container() {		
encryption_type	16	uimsbf
num_encrypted_bytes	8	uimsbf
for (i=0; i<num_encrypted_bytes; i++) {		
encrypted_timecode_byte	8	bslsbf
}		
}		

14

Reference is now made to Fig. 2, which is a graphical diagram of timeline plotted against System Time Clock (STC), useful for understanding the system of Fig. 1.

5   The receiver preferably uses the timecode reference data conveyed in a timeline to compute Universal Co-ordinated Time (UTC) and STC values for a given content item, designated as content_id, and timeline pair. The reference data conveys entries for each discontinuity in STC with respect to timeline.

Consider the following example where a single SI-event experiences

10   the following transitions:

1. the event starts with its main program content (content_id=0) at STC=A

2. the event moves to commercial break and switches to content_id=1 at STC=B

15   3. the event switches back to the main program content at STB=C

4. an STC discontinuity occurs at STC=D where the STC is set to E. (Note, in the diagram E > D, but this may not be so in reality)

15

What is claimed is:

<center>CLAIMS</center>

1.   A timecode generation method comprising:

5   receiving an encryption key and an implemented encryption method;

               for each one of a plurality of frames, receiving a timecode and an associated presentation time stamp (PTS) associated with the one frame;

               for each one of the plurality of frames, encrypting the timecode associated with the one frame using the encryption key and the implemented

10   encryption method, thereby producing a plurality of encrypted timecodes; and

               at a time associated with the associated PTS associated with the one frame, outputting a packetized elementary stream (PES) comprising the plurality of encrypted timecodes.

15   2.   A timecode generation method comprising:

               receiving an encryption key and an implemented encryption method;

               for each one of a plurality of frames, receiving a timecode and an associated decoding time stamp (DTS) associated with the one frame, the DTS occurring in advance of a presentation time stamp (PTS) associated with the one

20   frame;

               for each one of the plurality of frames, encrypting the timecode associated with the one frame using the encryption key and the implemented encryption method, thereby producing a plurality of encrypted timecodes; and

               at a time associated with the associated DTS associated with the one

25   frame, outputting a packetized elementary stream (PES) comprising the plurality of encrypted timecodes, the PES comprising the plurality of encrypted timecodes not being effective until a time associated with the PTS associated with the one frame.

        3.   A timecode generator comprising:

30   a first input unit operative to receive an encryption key and an implemented encryption method;

<center>16</center>

a second input unit operative to receive a timecode and an associated presentation time stamp (PTS) for each one of a plurality of frames;

an encryptor operative to encrypt the timecode for each one of the plurality of frames, using the encryption key and the implemented encryption method,

5   thereby producing a plurality of encrypted timecodes; and

a packetized elementary stream (PES) outputter operative to receive a plurality of encrypted timecodes and, at a time associated with the associated presentation time stamp (PTS) associated with the one frame, to output a PES comprising the plurality of encrypted timecodes.

10

4.   A timecode use method comprising:

receiving an application file comprising a decryption key and an implemented decryption method;

receiving a packetized elementary stream (PES) comprising a plurality

15   of encrypted timecodes, each of the plurality of timecodes being associated with a presentation time stamp (PTS); and

running the application file, the running comprising:

performing the following when a system time clock (STC) value equals a PTS value associated with at least one of the plurality of

20   encrypted timecodes:

decrypting the encrypted timecode associated with the PTS value using the decryption key and the implemented encryption method, thereby producing a decrypted timecode.

25   5.   A timecode use method comprising:

receiving an application file comprising a decryption key and an implemented decryption method;

receiving a packetized elementary stream (PES) comprising a plurality of encrypted timecodes, each of the plurality of encrypted timecodes being associated

30   with a decoding time stamp (DTS), at least one of the plurality of encrypted timecodes requiring that a display be updated at one of a plurality of presentation time stamps (PTS);

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running the application file, the running comprising:

performing the following when a system time clock (STC) value equals a DTS value associated with at least one of the plurality of encrypted timecodes:

5
decrypting the encrypted timecode associated with the DTS value using the decryption key and the implemented encryption method, thereby producing a decrypted timecode; and

updating the display at the one of the plurality of PTSs.

10

6.   A timecode handler comprising:

a first input unit operative to receive at least one application file comprising a decryption key and an implemented encryption method;

a second input unit operative to receive a packetized elementary stream

15   (PES) comprising a plurality of encrypted timecodes, each of the plurality of encrypted timecodes being associated with a presentation time stamp (PTS); and

a decryptor receiving each of the plurality of encrypted timecodes and operative to decrypt each of the plurality of encrypted timecodes using the decryption key and the implemented encryption method when a system time clock (STC) value

20   equals a PTS value associated with each of the plurality of encrypted timecodes.

7.   A method for timeline protection comprising:

receiving, at a timecode generator, an encryption key and an implemented encryption method;

25   for each one of a plurality of frames, receiving, at the timecode generator, a timecode and an associated presentation time stamp (PTS) associated with the one frame;

for each one of the plurality of frames, encrypting, at the timecode generator, the timecode associated with the one frame using the encryption key and

30   the implemented encryption method, thereby producing a plurality of encrypted timecodes;

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at a time associated with the associated presentation time stamp (PTS) associated with the one frame, outputting a packetized elementary stream (PES) comprising the plurality of encrypted timecodes;

receiving, at a timecode handler, an application file comprising a
5   decryption key and an implemented decryption method;

receiving, at the timecode handler, the PES comprising a plurality of encrypted timecodes, each of the plurality of timecodes being associated with a presentation time stamp (PTS); and

running the application file, the running comprising:
10   at the application file, performing the following when a system time clock (STC) value equals a PTS value associated with at least one of the plurality of encrypted timecodes:

decrypting the encrypted timecode associated with the PTS value using the decryption key and the implemented encryption method,
15   thereby producing a decrypted timecode.

8.   A system for timeline protection comprising:

a timecode generator comprising:

a timecode generator first input unit operative to receive an
20   encryption key and an implemented encryption method;

a timecode generator second input unit operative to receive a timecode and an associated presentation time stamp (PTS) for each one of a plurality of frames;

a timecode generator encryptor operative to encrypt the
25   timecode for each one of the plurality of frames, using the encryption key and the implemented encryption method, thereby producing a plurality of encrypted timecodes;

a timecode generator packetized elementary stream (PES) outputter operative to receive a plurality of encrypted timecodes and, at a time
30   associated with the associated presentation time stamp (PTS) associated with the one frame, to output a PES comprising the plurality of encrypted timecodes; and

a timecode handler comprising:

19

a timecode handler first input unit operative to receive at least one application file comprising a decryption key and an implemented decryption method;

a timecode handler second input unit active to receive the PES

5   comprising a plurality of encrypted timecodes, each of the plurality of encrypted timecodes being associated with a presentation time stamp (PTS); and

a timecode handler decryptor receiving each of the plurality of encrypted timecodes and operative to decrypt each of the plurality of encrypted timecodes using the decryption key and the implemented encryption method when a

10   system time clock (STC) value equals a PTS value associated with each of the plurality of encrypted timecodes.
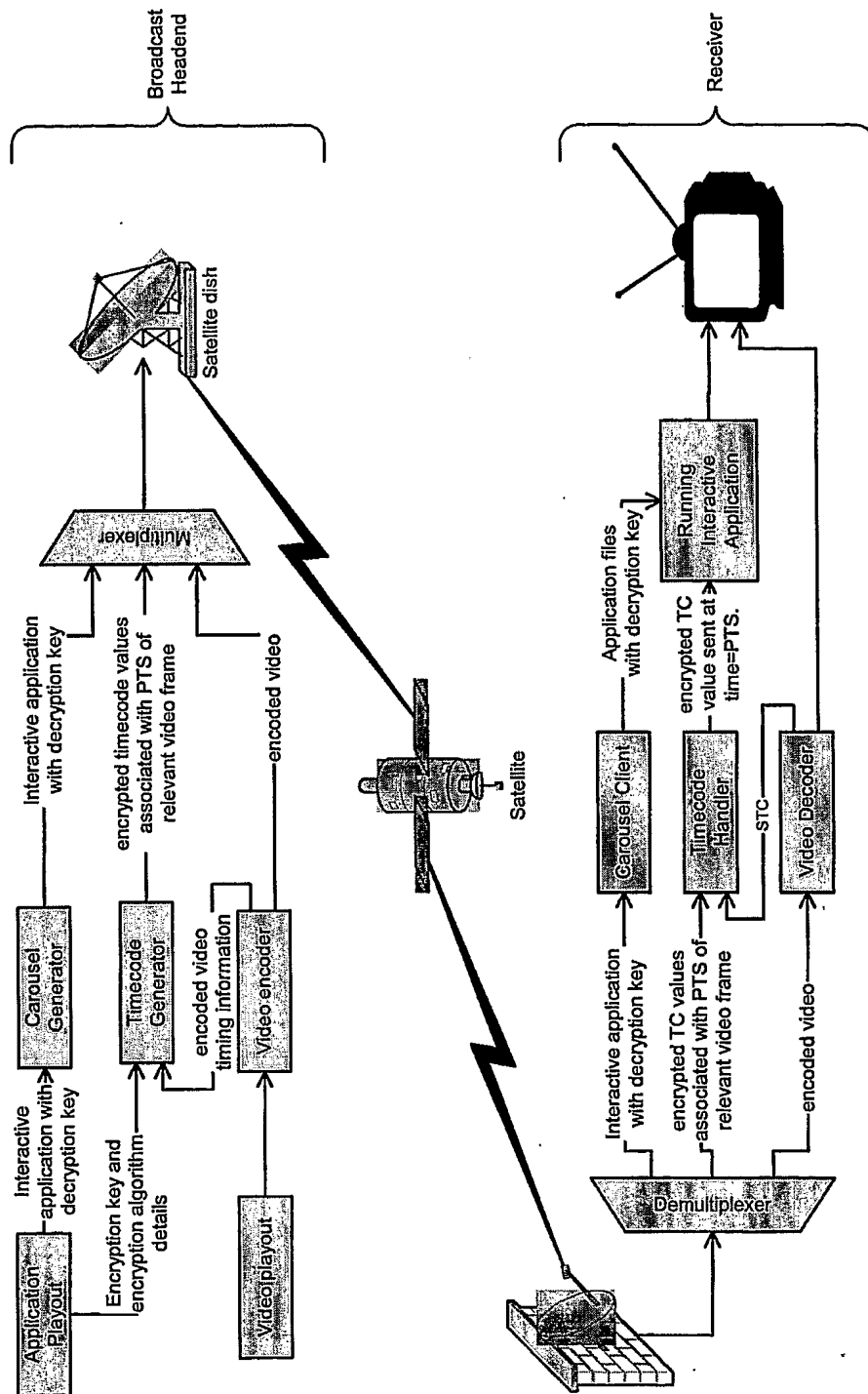
20

Figure 1

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Figure 2

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